

bourg, expressed his apprehensions that they would now be suffered to fall into decay.

Captain Maitland was directed by Lord Keith to observe the utmost vigilance to prevent the escape of his prisoners, and with this view no boat was permitted to approach the *Bellerophon*; the *Liffey* and *Eurotas* were ordered to take up an anchorage on each side of the ship, and further precautions were adopted at night.

On the 27th of July Captain Maitland proceeded to Lord Keith, taking with him Bonaparte's original letter to the Prince Regent, which, as General Gourgaud had not been permitted to deliver it personally, Napoleon now desired to be transmitted through the hands of the Admiral. As Lord Keith had now received instructions from his Government as to the manner in which Napoleon was to be treated, he lost no time in paying his respects to the fallen chief.

On the 31st of July the anxiously expected order of the English Government arrived. In this document, wherein the ex-Emperor was styled "General Bonaparte," it was notified that he was to be exiled to St. Helena, the place of all others most dreaded by him and his devoted adherents. It was, moreover, specified that he might be allowed to take with him three officers, and his surgeon, and twelve servants.¹

¹ The following persons went with Napoleon to St. Helena: — General Count Bertrand (the Grand Marshal), with his wife and three children; General Count Montholon, with his wife and one child; General Gourgaud; Count Las Cases and his son Emmanuel; Marchand, the Emperor's head valet, and the following servants— Saint-Denis, chief chasseur; Novarre or Noverraz, chasseur; Santini (a Corsican), usher; Archambaud senior* a *piqueur* (outrider); Archambaud junior (ditto); Corsor, clerk of the kitchen; Gentili (from Elba), a footman; Cipriani (a Corsican), *mditre d'hdtel*, who died at St. Helena in 1818; Peyron or Pierron, butler; Lepage, cook; Rous-soau, steward; Josephine; and Bernard and wife, servants to Count Bertrand. Captain Piontowski, a Pole, a volunteer, arrived 30th December, 1815; O'Meara, a surgeon in the English navy, agreed to accompany Napoleon from the *Bellerophon*; he was sent away from St. Helena by order of the Government 25th July, 1818. Doctor Antommarchi, with the Abbés Buonavita (Bonavista) and Vignali, with a cook, Chandelier or Chandell, and a valet, sent by Cardinal Fesch, arrived 18th September, 1820. The Abbé Buonavita returned to Europe, leaving St. Helena on the 17th of March, 1821. General Gourgaud, in 1818, returned to Europe ill, and not getting on with the other officers. Captain Piontowski, with Rousseau, Santini, and the younger Archambaud, M^{re} were sent away by Sir Hudson Lowe in October, 1816; Las Cases and his son were sent away by Sir Hudson Lowe on the 29th of December, 1810, and Madame Montholon returned to Europe in 1819. Of these persons, Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, the